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RESERVE

THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY  
AND ITS ACTIVITIES

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<sup>3</sup> The National Agricultural Library  
and Its Activities. //

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

APR 10 1968

C & R-PREP.

Compiled by:

Charles W. Mehring

<sup>2, a</sup> Program Coordination Services. //

<sup>1</sup> National Agricultural Library. + 2 a

<sup>1</sup> Revised: February 9, 1968 //



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## I. INTRODUCTION

Authority: The Organic Act of 1862, establishing the Department of Agriculture, set forth a basic mission "to acquire and to diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word," and placed upon the Secretary the responsibility to "procure and preserve all information concerning agriculture which he can obtain by means of books. ..." The Library was established the same year by the first Commissioner of Agriculture, and with the Library of Congress and the National Library of Medicine fulfills the traditional functions of a national library.

The Library makes available to the research workers of the Department, agricultural colleges and universities, research installations, other government agencies, agricultural associations, industry, individual scientists, farmers, and the general public, the agricultural knowledge of the world contained in literature. It collects current and historical published material and organizes it for maximum use through reference services, loans of publications or photoreproduction, and bibliographical services. The Library issues a monthly Bibliography of Agriculture in which is listed the agricultural literature of the world, and a biweekly Pesticides Documentation Bulletin, a computer-produced index to the world's pesticides-related literature. The Library also provides cataloging information to a commercial publisher for inclusion in the monthly National Agricultural Library Catalog, a listing of currently acquired titles. The National Agricultural Library collection contains approximately 1,285,000 volumes including publications in 50 languages currently acquired from over 155 governments and jurisdictional entities.



## II. COORDINATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

A. Interagency Coordination: The Federal Council for Science and Technology, established a Committee on Scientific and Technical Information as one of its ten interagency committees, on May 22, 1962. Its continuing functions concerning scientific and technical information are:

1. Identify the problems and requirements;
2. Review the adequacy and scope of present programs;
3. Devise or review new programs and other measures to meet the requirements and solve the problems;
4. Recommend standards, methodology, and systems for uniform adoption by the executive agencies;
5. Identify and recommend assignments of responsibility among the executive agencies;
6. Review and make recommendations concerning the resources assigned to the programs of the executive agencies;
7. Recommend management policies to improve the quality and vigor of the information activities;
8. Generally facilitate interagency coordination at management levels.

The Department's representative, by designation of the Secretary, is the Director of the National Agricultural Library.

B. Intraagency Coordination:

1. Organization: The Director of the Library is responsible for coordinating all science information services within the Department of Agriculture. To assist him in carrying out this assignment each USDA agency head has appointed a science information coordinator for his agency. The Director is also provided with staff support by the Office of the Assistant Director, Program Coordination Services.
2. Policies and Regulations: To ensure the widest possible dissemination of the policies of the Federal Council for Science and Technology, and to provide guidance to administrators as well as technicians all adopted policies are published in the Department's Administrative Regulations.



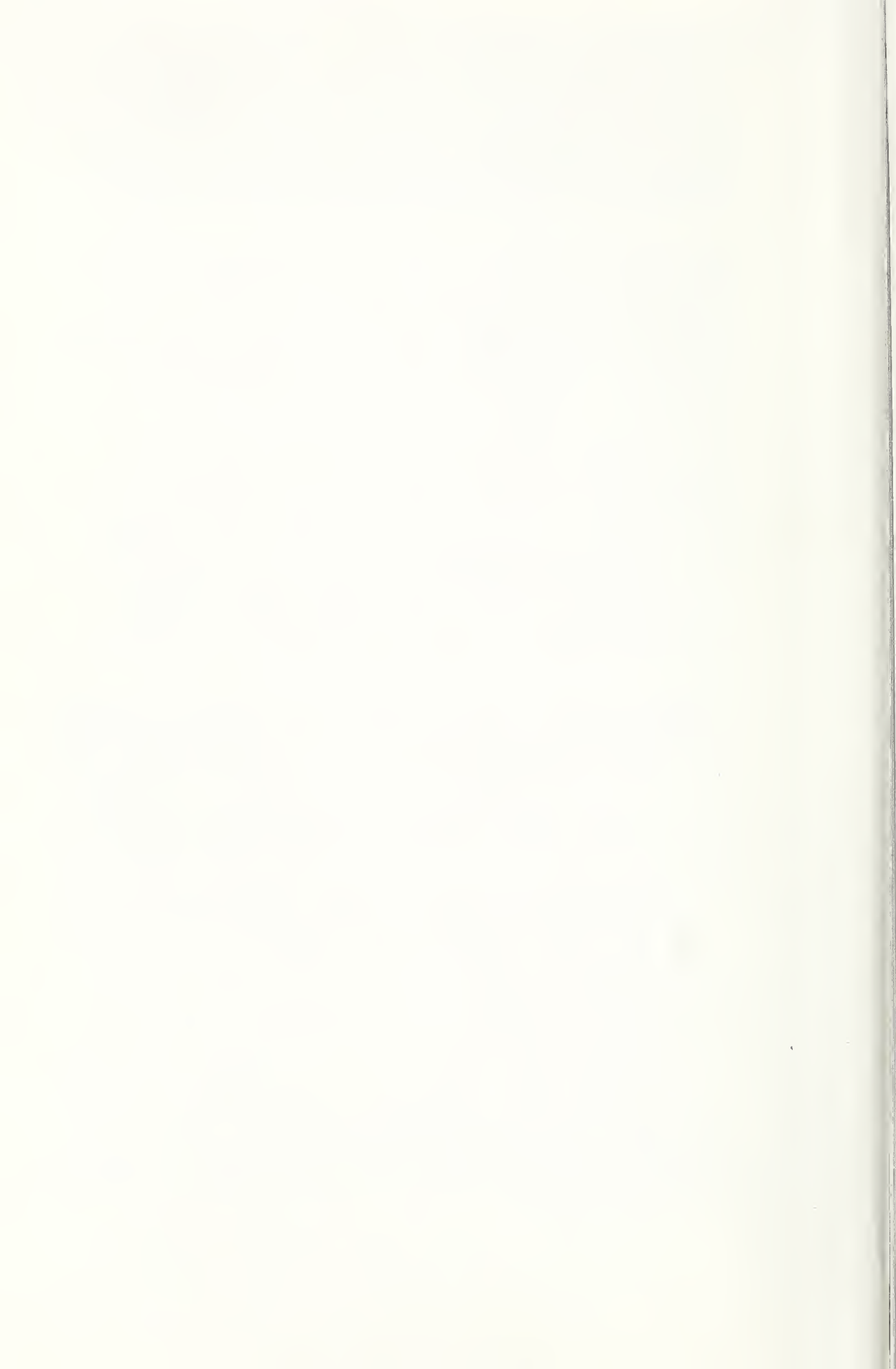
3. Availability of Research Reports: To make the results of research available to scientists and technicians, it is necessary that the Library have access to all publications issued as final reports of research conducted outside the Department which is supported by the Department. All Department agencies have been urged to include language in their contracts providing for the immediate release of one copy of the final reports to the Library.
4. Clearinghouse Operations: To avoid duplication of effort and provide increased availability of bibliographies, translations, and studies on mechanized information systems, a clearinghouse was established in the National Agricultural Library to serve USDA personnel, land-grant colleges, experiment stations, state institutions and any firm or individual working in the agricultural or biological sciences.

The Library maintains records of agricultural bibliographies or translations being compiled or prepared throughout the United States. Information is collected also on documentation studies or systems. Any requester has access to this information, in return for which the Library requests that copies of completed bibliographies or translations and information concerning mechanized information activities be transmitted to it and made available through its program to scientists all over the world.

Since its inception, bibliographies and translations having an estimated value of \$335,000 have been acquired and added to the collection each year. In addition, costs have been avoided by those institutions participating in the program.

The clearinghouse for research and development in scientific communication and documentation covers the following areas:

- a. Development or testing of machines, devices, and techniques for the storage and retrieval of scientific and/or technical information or data;
- b. Linguistics research;
- c. Machine translation;
- d. Documentation;
- e. Communication and information theory;
- f. Operations research of scientific information systems and processes;



g. Studies of subject classification and indexing schemes.

5. Unpublished Research Information: The Task Force appointed to study the current research projects system within the Department of Agriculture has recommended that a pilot project be implemented leading toward complete mechanization of the system. Arrangements have been made for close coordination with the Library particularly on vocabulary and systems design.

C. National Coordination:

1. Change in Classification Scheme: Beginning January 1, 1966, the National Agricultural Library adopted the Library of Congress classification scheme. The decision was based on a survey of current practice and future plans of agricultural college and university libraries throughout the United States. Its adoption, along with publication of the National Agricultural Library Catalog (described in Section III) provides cataloging information to assist other agricultural libraries in making their publications available for use more quickly.
2. National Libraries Coordination: To insure systems compatibility and to speed the flow of information to scholars and research workers throughout the world, the National Agricultural Library has joined with the Library of Congress and the National Library of Medicine in a National Libraries Task Force on Automation and Other Cooperative Services.

This Task Force will identify problems, make recommendations on cooperative programs and suggest common goals as each library proceeds to automate. Among the goals already agreed upon by the three libraries are the development of a national data-bank of machine-readable catalog information and the establishment of a national data bank of information on serial publications.





### III. CURRENT ACTIVITIES

- A. New Building: The National Agricultural Library, containing the world's most comprehensive collection of agricultural, biological, and general chemical publications, is currently housed in physical facilities which were outgrown twenty years ago, and are completely inadequate, and harmful to the book collection.

The first step to alleviate this major impediment to the Library's efficiency and development was taken in fiscal year 1964 when funds for preliminary studies and for planning of a new and adequate library building were made available by the Congress. The building plans were completed by Warner Burns Toan Lunde, New York City, and approved by the General Services Administration in 1966.

A site, already the property of the Federal Government, at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Maryland, has been selected. The Beltsville location will enable the Library to remain in the Washington metropolitan area, and maintain its essential liaison with the other two national libraries. The Library will also be able to serve better the Department's scientists working at the Plant Industry Station and the Research Center.

The Congress appropriated \$7,000,000 in fiscal year 1966 for construction of a building of approximately 265,000 gross square feet which will be adequate to house the 2,000,000 volumes expected to be in the collection by the early 1980's, and the personnel to prepare, maintain the service them. The construction contract was awarded to George Hyman Construction Company of Washington, D. C. in November 1966, and it is anticipated that the new building will be completed during the latter part of 1968.

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman laid the cornerstone for the new building on September 28, 1967.

B. Information Center:

1. Pesticides Information Center: The Department's first scientific information center, designed to give scientists working on pesticides research detailed information on published materials related to their work, has been established in the National Agricultural Library.

The first biweekly issue of the Pesticides Documentation Bulletin, a computer-produced index to published literature in any language from any country throughout the world was released on March 29, 1965. Subjects covered include: chemical and biological pest control, plant and animal diseases, insects, weeds, spraying and dusting equipment, and



the effects of pests and their control on plants, animals, man, natural resources, and other values of man's environment.

Implementation of a complete computer-based information storage, retrieval, and dissemination system covering the broad pesticides field is now in progress, and several plans to make pesticides information more readily available have recently been realized. Beginning with the December 8, 1967 issue, the Pesticides Documentation Bulletin has been reformatted for easier use, and additional indices have been included. More significantly, all information in this and subsequent Bulletins will be retrievable by computer.

The Library is working closely with the Federal Committee on Pest Control and the Departments of Health, Education and Welfare; Interior; and Defense, to ensure that services provided will meet essential needs of the expanded Federal and state research programs on pesticides and pest control.

In July 1967, the Library amended its contract with Control Data Corporation to include the conversion of 5,000 herbicide records into machine-readable form. This modification of the Pesticides Information Center computer programs is designed to accommodate the informational requirements of the Agricultural Research Service in the field of herbicides. The project is expected to be completed early in 1968.

- C. Dictionary Catalog of the National Agricultural Library, 1862-1965: Publication of the entire card catalog of the National Agricultural Library in book form will make the Library's resources more readily available to libraries, the agricultural community, industrial concerns, and research and scientific personnel on a worldwide basis.

It is the most comprehensive agricultural catalog in existence, including about 1,500,000 author, title and subject cards interfiled in alphabetical arrangement. It covers publications in all fields of agricultural interest, including: agriculture in general; agricultural societies, organizations, cooperatives and other institutions; animal science; plant science; agricultural chemistry and engineering; soils, fertilizers, and soil conservation; forestry and forest products; agricultural products and their industrial uses; home economics, except cook books; rural sociology and rural life; agricultural economics; statistics of production, trade, consumption, etc.

Current target date for availability of the complete set is 1968. It will be issued (by Rowman & Littlefield, Inc., 84 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10011) in about 68 volumes, with about 768 pages in each volume.



- D. National Agricultural Library Catalog: The current catalog of the Library is published on a monthly basis with the title: National Agricultural Library Catalog. This catalog supplements the Dictionary Catalog. Each month all books and serials added to the Library's collection during the previous month appear in the National Agricultural Library Catalog beginning with the titles cataloged during January 1966. It is published by Rowman and Littlefield, Inc. Annual subscription rate is \$72.00; single issue price is \$7.50.
- E. Agricultural Vocabulary Project: Many specialized vocabulary lists and classification systems exist in the field of agricultural scientific and technical information. This was very apparent when, in January 1965, the Library requested of Department agencies lists or schemes used by the agencies for controlling such information. In response, 22 different items, of which at least 6 dealt with Forestry alone, were received.

Within the Library, two sets of terms have been used for analyzing the subject content of published literature. In the card catalog, we use the terms shown in the published Subject Heading List. In the Bibliography of Agriculture, the terms used are those found in the literature, verified in the previous year's index of the Bibliography and in numerous dictionaries, thesauri, and other reference sources.

It is obvious that all users of agricultural/biological information will benefit from a single standard vocabulary. Such a list is also a basic requirement for mechanization. To meet these needs, the Library established its Agricultural Vocabulary Project in November 1964. With financial and professional support of Department research agencies and with cooperation of certain land-grant colleges and universities, the goal is to create a single vocabulary which will meet the requirements of all agencies, organizations, or institutions dealing with agriculture and related fields. The vocabulary is being designed to serve as a key to published literature, to research reports and to other agricultural-related information which has not yet reached the formal literature. Steps have been taken within the Department to assure close coordination with related activities, and recognition of Library leadership in this project.

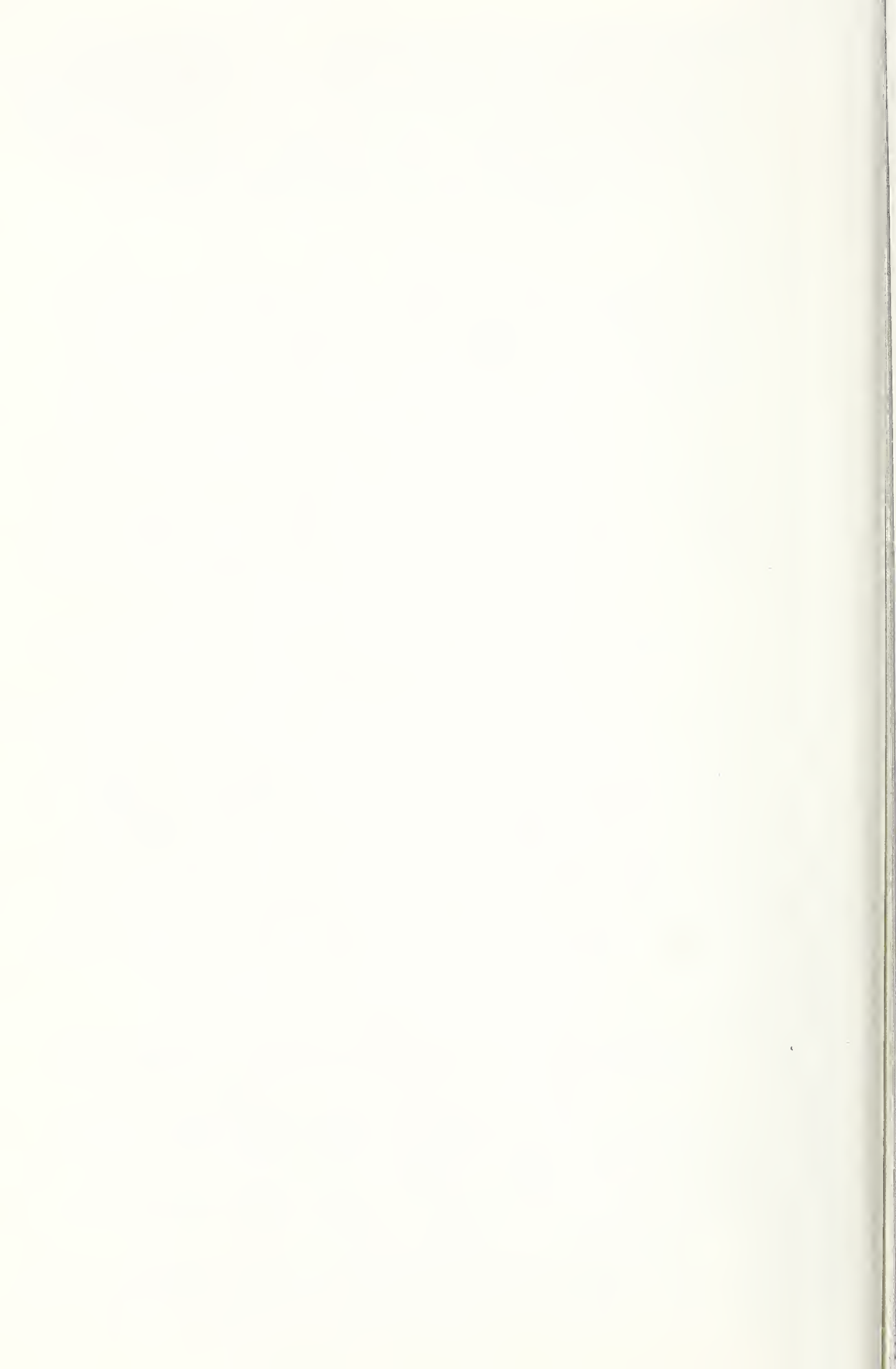
The work has been planned in three phases:

Phase I includes the creation of a list of general terms, excluding chemical and taxonomic terms, proper names, etc.

Phase II will standardize subheadings and references which can be used in conjunction with the general terms to show particular emphasis or relationship.

Phase III will develop directories of chemical substances, taxonomic names, proper names, etc.

All three phases are now in progress. A list of general terms and their narrower, broader and related terms was developed





from those used in the Library card catalog and in the Bibliography of Agriculture.

At the same time, in order to meet the need for classifying information, we are developing a Category List which shows the broad subject groupings into which literature and research reports can be divided. The first published version of the Category List appeared in November 1965. It is being revised as the vocabulary is developed. Its structure and content have been strongly influenced by the Bibliography of Agriculture, the Research Projects Classification Index of the Cooperative State Research Service, the Subject-Matter Index to Projects in Central Project Office of the Office of Science and Education, and the COSATI Subject Category List.

The basic alphabetical list of terms was arranged under the broad headings of the Category List. Lists of terms in specialized areas were produced by computer, distributed to subject experts for evaluation, and then edited by the Project staff. The first edition of the Agricultural/Biological Vocabulary was published in August 1967. Work on supplemental information is under way.

- F. Pilot Information-Access Projects: Plans have been completed for the establishment of a pilot agricultural information network. The first cooperative network agreement to be executed will permit instant facsimile interchange among Pennsylvania State University and several of its remote campuses and the National Agricultural Library and its Beltsville Branch Library. Participation is expected to be extended to an experiment station, a State library and an agency field library as agreements can be implemented.

An evaluation of the pilot program will be made on which to base future activities.

A second experimental project, providing one-day interlibrary loan service to a land-grant college, is now in progress. The National Agricultural Library serves as a liaison center for Federal libraries in the Washington metropolitan area for an air-transported "flying-books" loan service to Pennsylvania State University.

This reciprocal service permits delivery of publications to patrons at both locations well within 24 hours from the time a request is made. Airline costs are paid by the University and the National Agricultural Library provides service to and from the National Airport.

- G. Services Booklet Published: "Services Offered by the National Agricultural Library," an 11 page booklet describing available services of the Library and of other Government agencies concerned with agricultural information, was published by the Library in December 1966.





Widely distributed throughout the Department of Agriculture, the booklet covers such important areas of Library service as requesting publications, journal routing, photoduplication service, and reference service.

Although designed primarily for distribution to Department employees, a limited number of these booklets are available from the National Agricultural Library, Program Coordination Services, Washington, D. C. 20250.

- H. Bibliography of Agriculture Mechanization: Since August 1964, the Personal Index in each monthly issue of the Bibliography of Agriculture (B of A) has been prepared with the aid of an optical scanner and computers. (In January of 1967 this was converted to a combination of punched cards and computers.) In December of each year, the monthly Personal Indexes are cumulated by computers into an annual Personal Index.

Numerous user studies have demonstrated the need for detailed monthly subject access to the citations published under break subject categories in the monthly issues of the B of A, a need which was not met by the annual cumulated Subject Index published each December. Therefore, beginning in the July 1967 issue, a combination of punched cards and computers has been utilized to produce a monthly subject index which will be cumulated by computer into an annual Subject Index.

An additional 30,000 citations are now being processed as the result of a contract let in March 1967, and fiscal year 1968 calls for a similar effort on a broader scale. Subject access points will also be increased for each citation indexed. Computers will be used to assist in converting to the recently published Agricultural/Biological Vocabulary for in-depth subject indexing purposes.

Long-range plans call for full mechanization of the Bibliography of Agriculture so that machine searchable citation files may be manipulated to produce answers to specific questions and a wide variety of bibliographic information. At the same time, contributions of other agencies and institutions will be utilized to provide even greater coverage of the world-wide agricultural literature.

- I. Library Grant to EDUCOM: In July of 1967, the National Agricultural Library announced a grant of \$134,996 to the University of Pittsburgh on behalf of the Interuniversity Communications Council (EDUCOM) for the support of research entitled "National Agricultural Library Land-Grant Institution Information Network."

This project will result in the development of a long-range network plan for strengthening agricultural information communications among land-grant universities and the National Agricultural Library. It is being directed by Joseph Becker, Director of Information Sciences, EDUCOM, and is scheduled to run for a period of two years.



Under terms of the present agreement with the Library, EDUCOM will survey existing service relationships among the libraries in terms of quality and quantity, and evaluate individual and institutional needs for agricultural information. Based on this research, EDUCOM will prepare a report outlining the systems and the technology required to fashion a communications network for the agricultural library community.

- J. Rare Book Program: The National Agricultural Library maintains a collection of approximately 6,000 volumes which have been acquired over the years as a result of the Library's general acquisition program, and which are now designated as rare books. European imprints prior to 1800 and American imprints prior to 1830 are considered rare items, while later works are judged on their uniqueness, etc. Although there are no incunabula in this collection, there are books dating as far back as the 16th Century. Most of the Library's rare books are in the field of botany, and include fine specimens of lithographs, as well as a strong collection of the original works of Linnaeus.

For many years the rare books were housed in the regular book-stacks area, almost completely lacking in special care or handling. Finally, in the summer of 1965, the Library initiated a Rare Book Program and began the process of identifying and providing special care for these valuable historic works.

Plans have been made to include a rare book room with special temperature/humidity controls in the new Library building and, in cooperation with the Government Printing Office, a continuing program of restoration/rebinding has begun.

- K. International Activities: For 100 years the National Agricultural Library has had continuing international activities and relationships including:

1. Exchange of Publications;
2. In-Service Training;
3. International Cooperation in Handling  
Scientific Information (Congresses);
4. Abstracting and Indexing;
5. International Organizations.

1. Exchange of Publications: Department policy delegates to the National Agricultural Library responsibility for making publications exchange arrangements with foreign governments, organizations or individuals for USDA publications. This enables the Library to acquire material in agriculture, biology, and related sciences. About 222,000 pieces are sent annually to 11,552 organizations in 157 countries. The return flow brings to the USDA about 225,000 pieces each year.



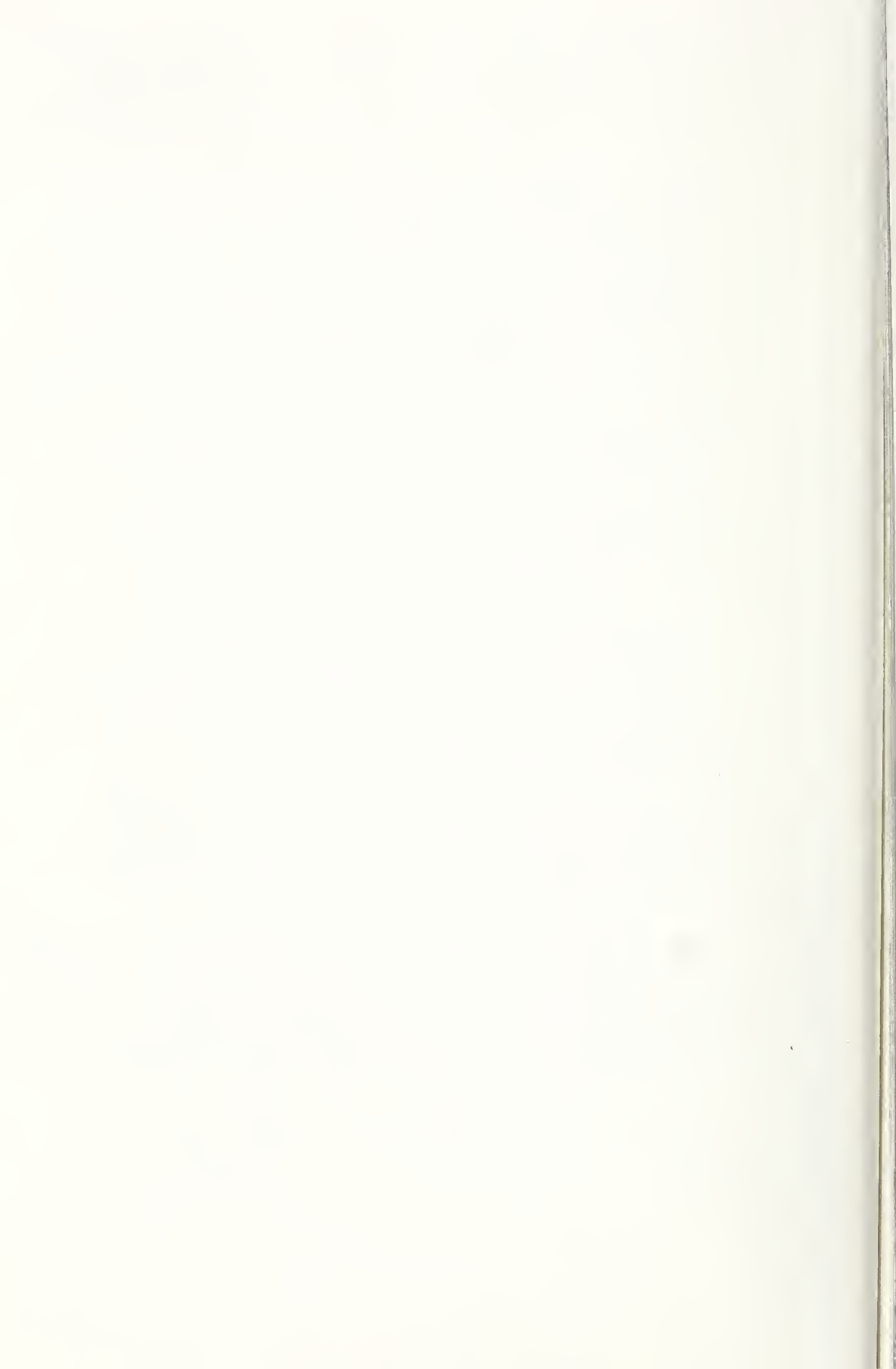
The National Agricultural Library cooperates with organizations in newly developing nations as well as with those in established countries in bringing within the reach of research, scientific and technical personnel, the published literature of agriculture and its supporting sciences.

Through a cooperative project between the United Nations Special Funds, Food and Agriculture Organization, and the Government of Liberia, a College of Agriculture was established at the University of Liberia in Monrovia. A special section in the new University Library was reserved for agricultural publications. The National Agricultural Library collected and forwarded to this newly established college over 300 previously published USDA publications, in addition to adding the college to various current mailing lists to receive USDA periodicals and series currently. Concurrently, a memorandum was sent to Directors of State Experiment Stations, State Extension Directors, and Librarians of Agricultural Colleges in the United States, inviting them to assist this newly established College of Agriculture by sending their publications regularly to the school. As this school begins to publish, they will send their publications to the National Agricultural Library and the state universities that need them.

From time to time, special materials are offered to other libraries by the National Agricultural Library. The most recent project involved translations of publications on forestry, donated by the Forest Service. These translations were offered to libraries of U. S. agricultural colleges, universities, state agricultural experiment stations and to foreign exchange partners.

A typical example of routine exchange activity is the National Agricultural Library's correspondence with the Minister of Agriculture for Saudi Arabia. Here efforts are directed toward building a basic collection of materials on agriculture.

Such activities in cooperation are advantageous to the people of the United States as well as to those abroad. Cooperation lays the groundwork for development of successful research programs by foreign institutions and produces a flow of foreign publications into the United States containing valuable and sometimes unique agricultural information.





2. In-Service Training: The newly established International Agricultural Development Service, the Agency for International Development, and our Library assist foreign nations by developing programs and arranging a year of study and training in library techniques in the United States.

For example, in the Dominican Republic a vocational training school is being established to train agriculturalists. To achieve a maximum development of the students it is essential that an adequate and effective library be an integral part of the school. As part of our program a candidate received training in this country, and has returned home to assist in the establishment of the library and direct its activities.

3. International Cooperation in Handling Scientific Information (Congresses): The "Conference on Asian-Pacific Science Information Centers," jointly sponsored by the East-West Center and by the National Academy of Sciences, was held in Hong Kong June 10-14, 1963. It was called to give guidance in the formation of centers where scientific information could be readily provided to research workers in the South Asia and Asian area. Emphasis was given at the sessions to agriculture and the biological sciences. The discussion included the organization of information centers and libraries, cooperative projects in exchanges, national catalogs, standardization and translations as well as specialized training for workers in information centers.

In 1963 the Library was represented on the U. S.-Japan Committee on Scientific Cooperation, Panel on Exchange of Scientific Information. Abstracting and indexing services were studied at the sessions in Tokyo June 5-7, 1963. Areas were cited where expansion of services could be provided through continuing cooperation between centers in the two countries.

Employees of the National Agricultural Library planned, organized and conducted the Third World Congress of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists which met in Washington, D. C., during the week of October 3, 1965. 162 participants from 39 countries attended the Congress, the central theme of which was, "An International Network of Agricultural Libraries."

4. Abstracting and Indexing: The Library has been represented at: The International Council of Scientific Unions Abstracting Board; The National Federation of Science Abstracting and Indexing Services, and other special sessions on abstracting and indexing. It was active in founding the World Agricultural Economic and Rural Sociology Abstracts.





5. Membership - International Organizations: International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists; International Federation for Documentation; International Federation of Library Associations; Institute of Information Sciences.



#### IV. DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

The following chart illustrates the continuity of the National Agricultural Library efforts toward national services and efficiency in operations:

1864 - 1899

International Exchanges of Publications. Started 1866.  
Account for more than half of the entire Library

Special Subject Bibliographies. (1894)

PIONEER 1st Printing of Catalog Cards. (1899)

1900 - 1949

PIONEER 1st Use of Photographic Copies for Interlibrary Loan. (1911)

PIONEER 1st Major U. S. Documentation Center. "BIBLIOFILM"  
established in cooperation with American Documentation  
Institute and Science Service. (1934)

Centralization of all U. S. D. A. Libraries (1940-42)

PIONEER Rapid Selector Developed. (R. Shaw); First Library experi-  
mentation with automated storage and retrieval of informa-  
tion-microform.

PIONEER 1st National Specialized Information Center. Affiliation  
with American Chemical Society for copies of all articles  
listed in Chemical Abstracts.

PIONEER Photographic Devices for Library Service. (R. Shaw) Photo-  
clerk. Travelling camera for use in stacks.

Management Improvement. Work analysis and measurement.  
Cost accounting. In-Service training. Simplified  
cataloging. Multi-purpose forms and coordinated processing.

Electronic Data Processing Equipment used for index to  
Bibliography of Agriculture.

1950 - 1959

Contractual Services with land-grant colleges and univer-  
sities.

Publication Exchange Desk. Clearinghouse center to expedite  
exchanges between land-grant institutions and foreign centers.



Affiliation with Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Science Turialba, Costa Rica to furnish microfilm copies of articles. Presidency of International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists. World Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Abstracts. Cooperation with Rockefeller Foundation in establishing documentation center at International Rice Research Institute (Phillippines).

Weeding and Inventory of the Collection.

Microfilming for Preservation Started.

1960 - 1967

Plans for new library facilities completed.

Designation as National Agricultural Library. (1962)

Task Force ABLE (Agricultural-Biological Literature Exploitation) feasibility study of NAL functions and services to determine which would lend themselves to automation.

Survey of USDA information resources identified 341 sources of scientific and technical information.

Subject Headling List (4 volumes) published with support from the Rockefeller Foundation and distributed throughout the world.

Pesticides Information Center established. (1965)

Contractual arrangements completed for publication of the Dictionary Catalog of the NAL, 1862-1965.

Publication of the monthly, National Agricultural Library Catalog. (1966)

Development and publication of Agricultural/Biological Vocabulary.

Establishment of a central clearinghouse for agricultural translations, bibliographies and research and development projects in scientific communication.

Preliminary planning for a national agricultural library network.

Steps taken to ensure effective coordination of scientific and technical information activities in the USDA and with other Federal agencies and Departments.

Adoption of the Library of Congress classification scheme and the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules.



Rare Books Program initiated. (1965)

Construction begun on new Library building at  
Beltsville, Maryland. (1965)

Contract awarded to Booz-Allen Inc. for a Systems  
Analysis and Design Study of the Library. (1967)

Library grant to EDUCOM. (1967)





V. STATISTICAL SUMMARY 1961 - 1967 FISCAL YEARS

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Appropriations - adjusted (in thousands) <u>a/</u>	\$884	\$956	\$1,096	\$1,326	\$1,599	\$1,735	\$ 2,458
Funds for purchase of publications	\$ 44,518	\$ 55,389	\$ 63,929	\$ 85,623	\$ 77,987	\$ 95,127	\$135,146
Titles Cataloged	11,321	12,200	12,397	12,961	14,714	12,132	10,459
Catalog Cards Prepared	65,102	73,603	72,222	71,677	72,259	64,867	69,779
Periodical issues added to the collection	221,275	234,744	230,307	229,649	241,193	260,384	258,888
Periodicals received	520,539	492,964	590,913	596,086	508,965	536,040	575,533
Loan of publications	227,633	238,064	261,256	251,748	240,866	252,885	228,314
Reference questions answered	86,392	96,893	99,842	111,789	114,702	117,034	104,915
Items indexed in <u>Bibliography of Agriculture</u>	96,745	90,215	103,765	106,712	110,172	101,044	102,198
Items indexed in <u>Pesticides Documentation Bulletin</u>	--	--	--	--	11,594	35,155	31,964
Volumes sent to bindery	7,345	8,161	8,459	9,163	7,850	7,312	17,515
Orders for publications	7,798	8,556	7,318	11,257	8,472	7,427	9,089

a/ Actual amounts appropriated to the Library by the Congress have been adjusted in some years to reflect transfers to and from other U. S. Department of Agriculture agency appropriations.



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